



TOPIC: Preparation for RJS, DJS, PCS(J) and other Judicial Service exams

The **Indian Evidence Act** forms the bedrock of civil as well as criminal law. Its thorough knowledge is a must for all aspirants of RJS, DJS, PCS(J) or any other Judicial Service exam for that matter. To help such aspirants, Delhi Law Academy Jaipur has launched a series of **fully solved tests** on all important aspects of this vital part of their syllabus:

EVIDENCE ACT TEST 1 [FULLY SOLVED]

Q 1. The Indian Evidence Act applies to-

- (a) proceedings before tribunals
- (b) affidavits presented to any court or officer
- (c) proceedings before an arbitrator
- (d) none of the above

Ans: a

Q 2. Under the Indian Evidence Act, '**Court**' does not include

- (a) Judges
- (b) Magistrates
- (c) Arbitrators
- (d) All persons legally authorised to take evidence

Ans: c



Q 3. Which of these can be considered a **document** under the Indian Evidence Act ?

- (a) An inscription on a stone of a building
- (b) A photograph
- (c) A printout of a message sent through mobile or computer
- (d) All the above

Ans: d

Q 4. What does not come within the meaning of "**Document**" under the Indian Evidence Act?

- (a) A writing
- (b) A map
- (c) A telephonic talk
- (d) A word photographed

Ans: c

Q 5. A fact which is **neither proved nor disproved**:

- (a) proved
- (b) not proved
- (c) disproved
- (d) None of the above

Ans: b

Q 6. A fact is '**not proved**'. What does it mean?



- (a) It is not proved. (b) It has been disproved.
(c) It is neither proved nor disproved. (d) It is denied.

Ans: c

Q 7. **Irrefutable presumptions of law** are indicated in the Evidence Act by the expression of

- (a) may presume (b) shall presume
(c) conclusive proof (d) All of these

Ans: c

Q 8. In which section of the Evidence Act the principle of '**Res Gestae**' is given?

- (a) Section 12 (b) Section 6
(c) Section 2 (d) Section 15

Ans: b

Q 9. The question is whether 'A' murdered 'B' during the course of a struggle. Marks on the ground produced by the struggle at the place of occurrence are relevant under which of the following sections of the Evidence Act?

- (a) Section 6 (b) Section 7
(c) Section 8 (d) Section 12



Ans: b

Q 10. Which of these is/are relevant u/s 8 of the Evidence Act?

- (a) Motive
- (b) Preparation
- (c) Previous or subsequent conduct
- (d) All of the above

Ans: d

Q 11 . Which section of the Indian Evidence Act is based on the principle of “Agency”?

- (a) Section 7
- (b) Section 8
- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 10

Ans: d

Q 12. Principle of “ALIBI” is covered in Indian Evidence Act under

- (a) Section 6
- (b) Section 8
- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 11

Ans: d

Q 13. Which of the following facts become(s) relevant u/s 14 of the Indian Evidence Act?



- (a) facts showing state of mind (b) facts showing state of body
(c) facts showing state of bodily feelings (d) All the above.

Ans: d

Q 14. Previous conviction of a person is relevant under the Indian Evidence Act under

- (a) Section 14 Explanation I (b) Section 14 Explanation II
(c) Section 8 Explanation I (d) Section 8 Explanation II

Ans: b

Q 15. 'X' sues 'Y' for damage done by a dog of 'Y', which 'Y' knew to be ferocious. The fact that the dog had previously bitten 'A', 'B' and 'C' is

- (a) relevant (b) irrelevant
(c) inadmissible (d) unreliable

Ans: a

Q 16. Under Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act, 'admission' is

- (a) Written only (b) Oral only
(c) Both written or oral (d) None of the above

Ans: c

Q 17. Which provision of the Indian Evidence Act lays down the rule that in certain circumstances admission can be proved by or on behalf of the person making it?

- (a) Section 18
- (b) Section 19
- (c) Section 20
- (d) Section 21

Ans: d

Q 18. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the "doctrine of **confirmation by subsequent facts**"?

- (a) Section 27
- (b) Section 115
- (c) Section 102
- (d) Section 165

Ans: a

Q 19. The illustration "A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said, 'B and I murdered C'," relates to which section of the Evidence Act?

- (a) Section 30
- (b) Section 24
- (c) Section 25
- (d) Section 27

Ans: a



Q 20. For a statement of a person who is dead to be admissible u/s 32 of Evidence Act, it

- (a) must relate to the cause of his own death
- (b) may relate to the cause of someone else' death.
- (c) may relate to the cause of his own death or someone else' death.
- (d) none of the above

Ans: a

Q 21. Entries in books of accounts regularly kept in the course of business are relevant u/s 34 of Evidence Act

- (a) If they by themselves create a liability
- (b) If they by themselves do not create a liability
- (c) Irrespective of whether they themselves create a liability or not
- (d) Either (a) or (b)

Ans: c

Q 22. Principle of "**Res judicata**" has been incorporated in the Evidence Act under

- (a) Section 39
- (b) Section 40
- (c) Section 139
- (d) Section 140

Ans: b



Q 23. **Opinion of Experts** is relevant under-

- (a) Section 45 of Evidence Act
- (b) Section 46 of Evidence Act
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans: a

Q 24. Under the provisions of Section 45 of Evidence Act, opinion of an expert can be for:

- (a) Identity of finger impression
- (b) Identity of hand writing
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans: c

Q 25. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) In civil cases character is irrelevant to prove the imputed conduct.
- (b) In criminal proceedings, previous good character is relevant.
- (c) In criminal proceedings, previous bad character is not relevant except in reply.
- (d) In criminal proceedings, previous conviction is not relevant as an evidence of bad character.

Ans: d
